



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of 1920-21, from Green Lake, Sask. I call the attention of ptarmigan specialists to the fact that all four had the *shafts of the primaries black*. I have seen no other Saskatchewan ptarmigans.

Archilochus colubris. RUBY-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.—Occasionally seen in July along the Beaver River, as far north as Ile a la Crosse. The Hudson's Bay Company Agent at Lac la Ronge tells me that it occasionally visits his flower-garden in summer; but I did not see it there myself.

Dendroica palmarum. PALM WARBLER.—A dried specimen has been sent to me from Green Lake, Sask. (The covering letter says, "a very pretty little bird.")—JOHN SMITH DEXTER, *Saskatoon, Sask.*

Bird Changes Caused by the Winter of 1917-1918.—The bleak winter of 1917-1918, which broke most records for cold or long winters, made some remarkable changes in bird-life here, many of which yet remain. The Mockingbird, the Carolina and Bewick's Wrens seem to have suffered most, and did not become normal in numbers until the winter of 1919-1920. The Golden crowned Kinglet, once very plentiful in winter, was very scarce until the spring migration of 1921, since which time they have been almost normal in numbers. The Tree Sparrow, so far as I know, was never reported from here until that winter and even old bird students had never seen one. A few wintered here in 1917-1918, several the next winter, even more in 1919-1920, and they were positively abundant in 1920-1921. So far I have not seen them this winter, 1921-1922, but the weather has been very mild, up until Christmas. Another interesting thing about this bird is the way it has prolonged its stay in the spring. In 1918 it left Feb. 12; in 1919, Feb. 18; in 1920, Mar. 12; and in 1921, Mar. 6. Mr. A. F. Ganier of Nashville, Tennessee, reports that the Tree Sparrow has had much the same history in middle Tennessee as it has had here since the record-breaking winter. The Towhee, once quite plentiful in winter, has just now regained its former abundance. Just how permanent these changes are or how general in extent they are, it will take a long time to tell, but I should like to hear from many sections of the country on this subject.—GORDON WILSON, *State Normal School, Bowling Green, Kentucky.*

Arkansas Kingbird and Egrets in Connecticut.—On the afternoon of November 4, 1921, while crossing a section of pasture land in east Meriden I noticed two birds flying to a large tree about fifty yards distant. They alighted a few feet apart, almost facing me, and I trained my eight power glasses on the smaller and unfamiliar bird,—for the other was a Robin.

At first glance it reminded me of the Crested Flycatcher; for the belly and lower breast were of a clear yellow, but above this a light ash shading to an almost white throat. The uncrested head was also of a much lighter shade than *Myiarchus crinitus*, and although no crown patch was visible there was a darker section from the lores to the auriculars.